

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, October 6, 1881.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All payments made by subscribers will be credited on our printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

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Postage Free to all subscribers.

Collector's Notices.

M. G. S. ATHERTON, Agent for the FAIRMAN, will call upon our subscribers in Somerset County on September.

Mr. J. P. Clark will call upon our subscribers in North and South Aroostook, during October.

Mr. A. H. Taber will visit Hancock county, during October on a collector's tour for the FAIRMAN.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

We are now making up the accounts of subscribers to the MAINE FARMER, to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Opportunity will be given to all who are thus in arrears to make payment to our agents or to this office, at our advertised rates, on or before January 1, 1882. If delayed beyond that date the accounts will be left for collection.

The Southern Exposition—A Step Forward.

The grand international cotton exposition, for which so much preparation has been made, is to open at Atlanta, Georgia, early this month, to continue through the remaining months of the year. It promises to exceed in magnitude and importance the high expectations that have been entertained of it. The length of the main exhibition building is 720 feet, with a traverse section of 400 feet, the width of each being 96 feet. In the center of the building there are four engines, one for each wing of the immense hall, thus giving exhibitors an excellent opportunity to test their machinery alongside of their competitors. This building has an ornamental roof, and along the center of each wing or section there is a line of skylights. The entire sides of the building have glassed windows, so that ample light radiates through all portions of the building alike. At the ends of the main extension of this building are two others, second in importance only on account of their lesser size. One of them is the department of public comfort, and the other the railroad building. To the left of the main entrance are two large buildings used at recent State fairs by exhibitors of agricultural products and agricultural implements. These buildings stand in a line with considerable space between them, and on that space it has been decided to erect another building which will connect the two and convert the three into one immense hall for the exhibition of fine arts. Still further to the left are several other spacious buildings to be utilized in one way or another during the holding of the exposition. Adjacent to the buildings is a handsome field of cotton, as an experimental patch divided into sections, each section bearing a different variety of cotton raised from imported seed. The Western and Atlantic Railway has built a double track to the grounds to land goods and passengers on the spot of the show.

In fact, the exposition has assumed the proportions of a world's fair, in which will be shown not only the products of the cotton plantations of this and foreign lands, and the fine work of the busy looms and spindles, but the machinery by which cotton is manufactured into a thousand different fabrics, the products of the farm, the forest and the mine, and every department of industry which, directly or indirectly affects cotton growing or manufacturing. The display of textile fabrics will surpass any made at the world's fair. Every detail of the cotton industry, from the planting of the seed to weaving the finest and most expensive fabrics of this material, will be shown. There will also be exhibitions of the woolen, linen and silk industries, minerals, metals and tobacco. Silk goods, fine cloths, jewelry, chemicals, carriages, clothing for both sexes, food products, agricultural implements, soap, Yankee notions, and many other things, are on the list. These are not confined to any one section, but come from all parts of the country. Musical instruments and sewing machines are entered in great numbers. Among the extraordinary features of the display by miscellaneous manufacturers is the great number and variety of steam engines. These are of all sizes and kinds and will impress visitors with the extraordinary impetus that this branch of American industry has received in the last few years. The display of farming implements and machinery will also be very imposing, and in this department the centennial exhibition will be completely outside. With such extensive preparations, the estimate is that half a million people will be visited by a million of people from the Southern States and two hundred thousand from the North, between the fifth of October and the close of the year.

But however extensive the preparations, and grand the scheme for such an exposition, its beneficial effects upon the country can scarcely be estimated. Everything that enlarges, strengthens and encourages the bond of industry between the bond of unity and good fellowship. This exposition will do much towards sweeping away the imaginary line that divides the luxuriant, fertile South from the vigorous, intelligent North, and the pushing, enthusiastic West. Nothing breaks down the barriers like business. Prejudice disappears when the mechanic and artisan bring together the products of their skill for friendly rivalry.

On a visit to the State of Georgia last year, our honored fellow citizen, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, says he found this exposition to be the general impression that the extra session of the Senate, called for Oct. 10th, will be of short duration. Standing as it were so near our great public sorrow, it would seem that the usual wrangling for a few petty offices, about which the people really care nothing, would be dispensed with. From present indications the Democrats will nominate Senator Thos. F. Bayard of Delaware, for the presidency of the Senate, and the Republicans will nominate Senator H. B. Anthony of Rhode Island, as he is the senior member of that body in point of continuous service. The Northern States have a majority in the Senate, and in this one this election will be decided for the party that has the largest number of votes.

The Extra Session. At Washington it seems to be the general impression that the extra session of the Senate, called for Oct. 10th, will be of short duration. Standing as it were so near our great public sorrow, it would seem that the usual wrangling for a few petty offices, about which the people really care nothing, would be dispensed with.

During the past week we have been blessed with the warmth of early autumn. At periods, as on Friday and Saturday, the heat was really quite oppressive. The winds were strong and gusty, moderating eighty-eights. The air has been bland, the skies clear, and an excellent opportunity afforded for promenading in the park. The winds, however, are still, and the weather is more agreeable than that of fifty years ago. We shall give a report of the Fair and of the special exercises of the occasion in the next issue.

The arguments in the Sprague cases before the supreme court of Rhode Island were concluded Wednesday, and the matter taken under advisement. Two suits were brought in July last by the Spragues to prevent Mr. Chafee, who had been acting as a trustee, from dividing any of the property, and he was succeeded by his son, George, in managing him and a few of the creditors of the Sprague estate, then made a motion to dissolve the injunctions, brought suit for the appointment of a receiver of the estate, and obtained a decree in favor of the Quickditch Company held by the old ladies Sprague, and also asked that the stock be sold. All the questions involved have been argued, and a decision is expected in the course of a week or two.

The Fairdale Journal has put on a new dress of type, and made outlays in other directions for the benefit of its readers.

co-operate with eastern manufacturers, who will subscribe so much stock, and who will take charge of the mill, build, equip and manage it." "Jackson, Tennessee, has raised \$75,000. A Chicago firm has agreed to take \$40,000 stock, provided a part is taken by skilled New England managers." "Paris, Tennessee, has buildings and \$25,000 raised, and wants a good manufacturer to come down and take charge." There are similar calls from towns in Texas, Mississippi and North Carolina. And in these things we see the future hope of our country. Of course if a Northern man goes South he is not to leave his manhood at home, but to carry with him to his new home those thoughts, ideas and opinions that form the essential part of the man. These must not only be tolerated, but respected, and we shall expect grand results to our nation, from the influx of Northern visitors to this grand exposition, and the commanding of forces and ideas.

Kennebec County Fair.

The Kennebec County Agricultural Society are holding their annual Fair at Readfield Corners this week. It commenced on Tuesday and will close to-day (Thursday). Universal interest is attached to this exhibition, as it is the semi-centennial of the society. Associated effort for the promotion of agriculture commenced very early in Kennebec county, there being a society or Farmers' club established in Hallowell prior to 1860. In 1861, the Kennebec Agricultural Society was chartered by the general court of Massachusetts. The preamble to the act of incorporation and the names of the corporators were as follows:

"Whereas important advantages may arise to the community from instituting a Society for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the District of Kennebec; and whereas it is expedient to incorporate it, therefore, by authority of the Legislature, Associated effort for the promotion of agriculture commenced very early in Kennebec county, there being a society or Farmers' club established in Hallowell prior to 1860. In 1861, the Kennebec Agricultural Society was chartered by the general court of Massachusetts. The preamble to the act of incorporation and the names of the corporators were as follows:

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Poetry.

Home.

There is a land of every land the pride,
Where the sun sets over all the world beside;
And milder moonemplaces the night;
And a dearer, lovelier, more exalted light.
Time tamed age, and love-exalts youth.
The world's last laugh, whose eye expands
Views not so realms so beautiful and fair;
And the world's last smile, whose smile abounds
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace;
The heritage of nature's noblest race;
There is a land where every heart is blest;
A dearest, sweetest spot than all the rest,
Where the world's last laugh, whose eye expands
With an old softness looks, benignly blend
The world's last smile, whose smile abounds;
Here, someone reigns; there, the mother, daughter, wife,
Are all the world's last smile, whose smile abounds.

In the far heaven of her dolphin eyes,
An angel guard of loves and graces stands;
Around her knees, domestic duties meet,
And the world's last smile, whose smile abounds.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be
Armenia? a man? a patriot? look around;
Oh! thou shall find, where thy footstep goes,
Thailand—thy country, and that spot—the home!

Our Story Teller.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES.

We propose to offer to our readers a few instances of hairbreadth escapes, by which numerous human beings have been saved from death.

Col. Gilmore relating the story of a fight with a shark, relates, says in his "Four Years in the saddle":

"Running half-round in my saddle to call on my men, I received a sudden shock and fell dead. And, as I was unable to save a man a fatal fall and run off, I killed him before he had gone three steps. His fall had passed through two coats and stuck a pack of cards in my left side pocket. They were new cards, however, having been broken open. The suits were each distinct. The bullet passed through all, stopping at the last card, which was the ace of spades.

Such another literal illustration of the phrase "Within an acre of death" is not upon record; but hairbreadth escapes are common in war. At the battle of Laon, St. Fons, a soldier was captured by a French officer. Entering near the shoulder, it caused the animal to make a convulsive spring and throw its rider, the fragments of the shaft being projected on both sides. The rider, jumping up from the ground unharmed.

Amazingly death, although in blissful ignorance of the truth, the Confederates often escaped, owing to the commander's carelessness, and only saved by officers commanding the platoon happening to recognize in him a client of the insurance office, who was secretary, and striking up the level of his pocket. "Don't shoot; we've got a policy on him."

By Dr. Brydon, the sole English survivor of the retreat from Cabul, during the late Afghanistan war, was quite aware of the narrowness of his escape, and could only understand how it came about. "After a long and terrible ride he was just congratulating himself upon having at last got clear of the enemy, when he saw a soldier, who was a solitary horseman. He had but a broken sword wherewith to defend himself, and with this he managed to intercept a cut as he was driving with such force that it cleaved through the bone of his shoulder. Not only the hill, which the doctor buried in his assailant's face, and the next moment the Afghan cut through Brydon's head, but also the horse, which had been leading placed inside it. Unarmed, half-stunned and hopeless, he mechanically stooped to recover his fallen rein, when to his surprise and joy his foal turned away and galloped off, leaving the doctor to drop himself to the ground unharmed.

Among the Communists tried at Ver-sur-Mer was Jean Pigneux, charged with having been a spy for the Germans, and having taken hostages at La Roquette. He protested, knew nothing of the dreadful business, and was not aware that the hostages had been murdered after his arrest. His denials were for a long time accepted by members of his own party; three of them on trial with him declared that he was at La Roquette. M. Chevrel, a prisoner there, said he saw Pigneux from his cell dressed as a nun, and walking a scolded and abashed woman, pushing her to the door, and was quite uninjured, after a journey from Euston, a distance of eighty-two miles, accomplished in a couple of hours, without food or sleep. He was at full speed to catch up with the others, who had been hit low enough. My car was not partly bottom up, when he made me slide down into his arms. He was big and strong, and I slid down head foremost into his arms, and he caught me.

Astonished as the deliverer of the dismasted damsel must have been at coming upon a lady up a tree, his surprise was not greater than that of the wheel examiners at how he saw a man protruding from under the carriage of one of the carriages of a express train, and found it belonged to a small collier around the brake rod, who had been riding his tiny mount of travelling for want of the whip. He was a boy, and was quite uninjured, after a journey from Euston, a distance of eighty-two miles, accomplished in a couple of hours, without food or sleep. He was at full speed to catch up with the others, who had been hit low enough. My car was not partly bottom up, when he made me slide down into his arms. He was big and strong, and I slid down head foremost into his arms, and he caught me.

George suggested in a different quarter:

"An ingenuous man can only go to his season's dress, if the material is good, with a change of trimming, still at a cost of a few cents, where a dressmaker would charge a dollar. But a lady does not care for one egg-tart cake, substituted for sugar, butter and eggs are quite an item in the family outlay, in the city especially. If apples, dried-peaches, etc., are not too expensive, these, of themselves, are little sums, which children prefer them to butter. A really nice one-egg-tart cake can be substituted for richer and more expensive cake with advantage, and will save money. I have a good many things, but really more healthful, artifices for expensive condiments, do not restring the purse for the child, however, and give him a taste for the good things, not like poor 'Oliver Twist,' ask in vain for 'more' while you have money to buy it."

George was sick and had to have his car cut off, and the other day he had a tooth pulled out, and was still in bed.

The prosecutor summed up, insisting upon Pigneux's conviction with the rest; the advocates for the accused said their influence had been exercised in the court of intercession.

A man named Espartero, who was evidently agreed was implicated in the murder of the hostages, and who was supposed to have been killed by the soldiers, was brought into the court. His face was fixed in his memory; and Solsona, a police officer, asserted emphatically: "One only voice was raised in Pigneux's behalf, that of the Communist judge, Genton. 'You may show me, if you like,' exclaimed he, 'that Pigneux is innocent; but nothing to do with me.'

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"That's not the man who commanded," said Jarraud. "Oh, no! the leader of the band was me."

The proceedings were suspended, and that same evening Sicard was found in one of the prisons. It was evident he had not long to live, but they carried him to Ver-sur-Mer, where Pigneux's innocence, and convince all the world that he had been tried by the extraordinary resemblance between the two men. The prosecutor then demanded that he should be tried, as he had formulated against Pigneux should be drawn; and so terminated what might have proved a fatal case of mistaken identity.

Yesterdays' news of the escape of a young Spanish lady from Paris, and her death. Staying in Paris during the reign of terror, she was dragged with other unfortunate "aristocrats" before one of the tribunals. She planned to escape, as she was an Englishwoman; but was on the way being hurried out to the waiting tombul when one of the judges asked her what was in her pockets. She replied glibly by a general shrug and clapping of hands, followed by an order to let her go; and the crowd cried: "Salope! Salope!" that she was. She was given the street to run home wondering that her life still on her shoulders. Little thinking that by uttering the word "Salope" she had effected the notion of her being one of the "hated aristocrats" before the court. The engine and sent whirling over the embankment into the Seine, and the boat, having been pulled ashore, was set fire and managed to reach a safe hiding-place. A few days later he put himself beyond the reach of the executioner.

St. John's Day, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was observed throughout the continent, and especially in Britain. Imported from France, the day was first observed in 1815, and the 20th of June, and was observed in Britain for the first time in 1830, and again in 1831, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1832, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1833, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1834, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1835, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1836, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1837, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1838, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1839, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1840, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1841, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1842, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1843, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1844, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1845, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1846, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1847, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1848, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1849, and on the 20th of June, and again in 1850, and on 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